

1960

JACK KENT COOKE

Mr. JOHNSON, of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2012, House bill 8156.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8156) for the relief of Jack Kent Cooke.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CHILDREN OF VETERANS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1708, House bill 4306.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4306) to provide education and training for the children of veterans dying of a service-connected disability incurred after January 31, 1955, and before the end of compulsory military service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO CERTAIN COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I direct attention to order No. 1451 on page 9 of the calendar, S. 3560, a bill contemplated to protect the internal security of the United States by providing penalties for malicious damage to certain communication facilities.

It is my understanding the Department of Defense has requested the passage of this bill as having relationship to the security of our country. The bill was reported by the committee on May 17. The committee is headed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND].

Is there any prospect of that bill being called up for consideration?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. There is always a prospect. There are several Senators who desire to be notified before it is called up. There is a prospect, but I have no intention to call it up at the moment. I think the pending business will require some discussion, and I want to notify Senators who desire to be notified about it. I am going to suggest the absence of a quorum. Then I will give consideration to the Senator's request.

There is a notation on my copy of the calendar that certain Senators be notified.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. Lusk in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

THREATENED PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STRIKE

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I feel obliged to make some brief remarks about a threatened strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a major carrier with extensive commuter and freight service from New York to Florida and as far west as Chicago and St. Louis. I do not wish to make recommendations, Mr. President, nor to take sides; indeed, I would never interfere with orderly processes or negotiations between labor and management.

Because of the effect of this threatened strike upon my State, particularly upon the Eastern Shore which would be nearly isolated without railroad transportation, I feel compelled to address both the management and the labor unions of the Pennsylvania Railroad: "Gentlemen, I urge you to remember that you are not operating in a vacuum, and therefore must bargain in good faith and do everything within your power to bring about a sensible and swift end to your differences."

It is not exaggeration, Mr. President, to state that major industries and hundreds of thousands of citizens throughout the eastern half of the United States join with me in making this plea.

Differences can be settled, Mr. President, if parties in dispute sincerely attempt to resolve them.

THE FREEDOM COMMISSION

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, unfortunately when the Senate temporarily laid aside consideration of S. 1689 and took up the housing proposal, I was called to the reception room by a very prominent lawyer from my State. Before I returned to the Chamber, action on the housing proposal had been completed and S. 1689 had been passed.

I wish merely for the Record to state that I think this bill should have been sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I think it is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I doubt that the bill will be passed by the House.

I wish to serve notice that, if a similar bill is introduced in the next Congress, I expect to raise the question of jurisdiction and to insist that a bill of a similar nature be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations for its consideration. I do not think a bill of this character should be passed without the Department of State being consulted

and, as a matter of fact, appearing before the committee. Careful consideration should be given to it, because passage of such a bill would definitely affect our foreign relations in many important respects.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTY ON HEPTANOIC ACID—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12659) to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of August 30, 1960, p. 17180, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the bill passed the Senate as it came from the House with the exception of an amendment which was added at the end to provide for a different import description of waterproof cloth.

For a number of years the Customs Bureau identified waterproof cloth as that which could pass a simple test which they originally set up. A loophole was discovered by foreign producers by treating cloth so that, temporarily, it could meet that simple test, and they could thereby obtain a much lower rate of duty. The Department of the Treasury thereupon adopted a more rigid test to help close this loophole, but the Court ruled that after many years of use this test could not be changed administratively; it could only be done by legislation. The Senate, therefore, amended H.R. 12659, and in conference the Senate conferees prevailed. The bill exactly as it passed the Senate was agreed upon, and I move the adoption of the conference report.

OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL TO PERMIT SERVING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, WHEN IT FALLS ON SUNDAY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to discuss another matter while the conference report is being considered.

I understand a bill has come to the Senate from the House, and that there is a desire on the part of some of my colleagues to have the bill placed directly on the Senate calendar, without its reference to a Senate committee.

I wish the leadership to know that I shall oppose the bill as hard as I can oppose it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. To what bill does the Senator refer?

Mr. MORSE. A bill which should go to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It is a bill which proposes that because New Year's Day 1961 falls on Sunday, we should permit the sale of liquor on New Year's Day in the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, some cities in this country have suffered the handicap of smog. Others have suffered various other types of handicaps, such as dust storms or crime waves, cyclones, and various types of bad weather. I wish to say that Washington, D.C., is becoming notorious for alcoholic breath. There is no city in the Nation in which there is a higher consumption of hard liquor per capita than the city of Washington, D.C.

I think it is a shameful thing. I think it particularly shameful, Mr. President, for it to be proposed, simply because New Year's Day falls on Sunday, that we should forget the sanctity of the day and should permit, on this New Year's Sunday, the city of Washington, D.C., to become a big drunken rendezvous.

As a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, as I said to one of the proprietors of one of the "joints" this morning, I do not intend to put a dollar sign on the Sabbath. So far as I am concerned, to the extent I can stop the bill I serve notice I shall try to stop it. I hope that I shall have some colleagues in the Senate who will help me stop the bill.

I say to the ministers of Washington, D.C., "Where are you?" Too many of them are out raising money for new churches, rather than going to work on the problem which I think falls within their responsibility of doing something to defend the standards of morality in the District of Columbia.

In fact, Mr. President, I am shocked by the growth of the tendency to consume liquor in this country, so that one can even get a cocktail served these days in a chancery of some of the churches.

Mr. President, it is about time we come to grips with this moral problem. I should like to have the leadership know that when the bill is called up before the Senate, if it is called up, I wish to have notice, so that I can be present, because I intend to do what I can to stop the passage of the bill. I think its passage would be a shocking thing. I am against any proposal that in this year, of all years, we should open wide the bars of the District of Columbia on New Year's Day.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I know of no suggestion which has been made to the leadership on either side that we short-circuit the committee. I hope the parliamentarian and those at the desk will take judicial notice of the statement made by the Senator from Oregon and, if or when any such suggestion is made, that the committee be short circuited, that the Senator from Oregon be notified.

Mr. MORSE. I expected that cooperation from my leader, but, as a member of the Committee on the District of

Columbia I thought I had a duty to serve notice as to my position.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I support the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse] in his opposition to the bill. Yesterday I called this same question to the attention of the Senator from Montana, who was acting as majority leader. He has already given us assurance that we will be notified prior to either placing this bill directly on the calendar or to any consideration of the bill following that time. I join my many colleagues in opposing the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No Senator anticipates that will be done.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTY ON HEPTANOIC ACID—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12659) to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report on H.R. 12659.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EXCLUSION OF LOCAL ADVERTISING CHARGES FROM MANUFACTURERS SALE PRICE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12536) relating to the treatment of charges for local advertising for purposes of determining the manufacturers sale price. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 30, 1960, pp. 17179-17180, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, there were three Senate amendments.

The House conferees accepted amendment No. 1 without change.

In regard to amendment No. 2, which recognized as qualified certain pension plans which did not qualify until some

years after adoption, the House accepted this amendment with an amendment to the effect that each trust specified in the Senate amendment is to be deemed a qualified trust for the period specified in the Senate amendment if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate that the trust has not in this period been operated in a manner which would jeopardize its beneficiaries.

The House accepted the third amendment which was offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], but the conferees agreed that the legislation should be prospective only and that no attempt should be made by the Treasury Department to give retroactive action to the amendment. Thus, the Treasury would not be in a position to continue litigation under existing law with respect to taxable years ending before December 31, 1960.

Amendment No. 1 provides that producers of minerals used in making cement may for open years prior to 1961 elect to use as the base for computing depletion the gross income which may be derived from the minerals just prior to the introduction of the kiln feed into the kiln. In effect, this provides a legislative settlement procedure for cement producers which will permit them to settle their back years on the same basis as Congress provided in the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960 for future years.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment provides that certain pension trusts established under collective bargaining agreements are to be considered qualified trusts from the date they were established to the date they actually qualified. The House conferees accepted this amendment with an amendment which provides that the exemption is to be available only if the trusts satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury that they have never been operated in a manner which would jeopardize the interest of the beneficiaries.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment is designed to prevent a doubling up of deductions for State taxes in the case of accrual basis taxpayers where the doubling up is a result of the action of a taxing jurisdiction taken after December 31, 1960. The House receded from this amendment but the conferees agreed that it should be made clear that the Treasury Department should not contest cases involving deductions taken as a result of action of the taxing jurisdiction taken before December 31, 1960. In other words, the amendment is designed to be prospective only.

With the exception described under amendment No. 2, the House conferees accepted the Senate amendments on this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the action whereby the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

FREEDOM COMMISSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the unanimous consent agreement, I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 1689, the Freedom Commission bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1689) to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy for the training and development of leaders in a total political war.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, do Senators desire to discuss the bill further?

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be glad to discuss the bill briefly.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota will state it.

Mr. McCARTHY. Does the agreement provide for one hour on the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCARTHY. And one-half hour on any motion or amendment that may be offered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota is correct.

Mr. McCARTHY. The amendments did not have to be pending at the time the agreement was entered?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No.

Mr. President, does the Senator from Connecticut desire to speak on this subject now?

Mr. DODD. Not at this time, except that I would like to read a wire which I received this morning from our distinguished colleague from Illinois, Mr. DOUGLAS. Senator DOUGLAS is the co-author of this bill and is one of its most eloquent and effective advocates. His wire reads as follows:

AUGUST 31, 1960.

Hon. THOMAS J. DODD,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

I have just learned that the Senate will come to a vote on S. 1689, the Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy Act, on Wednesday before I can hope to be back for the rollcall. I want to assure you of my continuing warm support for this measure.

As you pointed out so well in your thought-provoking and challenging analysis in the Senate last Friday, the free world desperately needs to understand better and to be better prepared to meet and counteract the political, economic, and propaganda, as well as military, thrust of Communist tyranny. S. 1689 provides the essential framework and authorization for such programs of research and training, which are clearly not being carried on today.

In view of the full hearings and committee review already devoted to this bill, I hope that technical questions of Senate committee jurisdiction will not serve to prevent consideration of S. 1689 on its merits.

With the accelerating tempo of the cold war on the part of the Communist nations, we cannot safely defer action for another year on this long overdue measure.

Despite the shortness of time remaining in this Congress, therefore, I hope the Senate may give its clear stamp of approval to the crucial and basic programs that will be set up by the Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy bill. Thus we can signify once

again to our friends in the free world as well as to the enemies of freedom that we are determined with all our skills to maintain human freedom and dignity against the massive forces seeking to destroy them.

With all best wishes,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes on the bill.

Mr. President, we are now approaching the voting stage on what the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has stated in its report it believes is one of the most important bills ever to be introduced in Congress. It is the bill to establish a Freedom Commission, and a Freedom Academy.

Senators are well aware, generally, that the United States must do something different from what it has been doing in order to tighten our defenses in the battle against communism in the cold war. We debated this bill on the Senate floor last Friday and we discussed it at some length on the floor again yesterday. The time is now here for Senate action.

I was interested in the colloquies which took place during the morning hour, following the reading by the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] of a letter from a Christian missionary.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield to me, so that I may ask that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc?

Mr. MUNDT. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I so request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FREAR in the chair). Is there objection to the request that the committee amendments be considered en bloc? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to, as follows:

On page 2, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 4, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 8, after the word "tests", to strike out "the"; in line 14, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 16, after the word "intensive", to strike out "continuous"; on page 3, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 5, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "Free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 11, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 13, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; at the beginning of line 15, to insert "and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism"; at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "true nature of the international Communist conspiracy" and insert "dimensions and nature of the threat"; on page 4, line 3, after the word "conspiracy", to insert "and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism"; in line 20, after the word "Freedom", to strike out "Academy; and" and insert "Academy"; after line 21, to strike out:

"(3) The term 'Joint committee' means the Joint Congressional Freedom Committee."

On page 5, line 8, after the word "United", strike out "States" and insert "States, one of whom shall be selected from the higher echelon of the State Department"; on page 7, line 11, after the word "Commission", to strike out "is authorized and empowered to" and insert "shall"; in line 16, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to insert "Commission and"; after line 17, to strike out:

"(1) the development of systematic knowledge about the international Communist conspiracy;

"(2) the development of counteraction to the international Communist conspiracy into an operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen, and to achieve this purpose the entire area of counteraction is to be thoroughly explored and studied with emphasis on the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the methods and means available to Government agencies other than the methods and means already being used;

"(3) the education and training of private citizens concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy and in the science of counteraction to that conspiracy;

"(4) the education and training of persons in Government service concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy and in the science of counteraction to that conspiracy to the end that they can be more useful to their Government in defeating the international Communist conspiracy."

On page 8, after line 14, to insert:

"(1) to carry on a research program designed to develop an integrated operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen and through which the free world will be able to meet and defeat the carefully patterned total aggression—political, ideological, psychological, economic, parliamentary, and organizational—of the Soviet bloc, and through which we, as a nation, may work toward our national objectives in a systematic manner. To achieve this purpose the full range of methods and means is to be thoroughly explored and studied including the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the methods and means available to the Government other than the methods and means already being used. This research program shall include the study of our national objectives and purpose and the development of proposals for intermeshing and integrating the full spectrum of methods and means into a coordinated, short- and long-range strategy for victory, seeking the utilization of our full potential in the public and private sectors,

"(2) to educate and train governmental personnel, private citizens, and foreign students concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy, the nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and the science of counteraction to the Communist conspiracy."

On page 9, line 19, after "(a)", to strike out "Academy students shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from a cross section of the diverse groups, within and without the United States, in which the total political war is being fought. Before accepting any student for training who is an officer or employee of a Government agency, the Commission shall first obtain the concurrence of that agency." and insert "Academy students, other than Government personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from the diverse groups within and without the United States where trained leadership and informed public opinion are most needed."; on page 10, line 9, after the word "All", to strike out "other"; in line 10, after the word "to", to strike out "aid and assist the Commission in the selec-

tion of students" and insert "assign officers and employees to the Academy for designated training"; in line 20, after the word "Act", to strike out "Foreign students selected for training"; at the beginning of line 22 to insert "(c) Foreign students selected for training"; on page 11, after line 15, to strike out:

"NONACADEMY TRAINING OF ACADEMY STUDENTS"

"Sec. 8. The Commission is authorized to provide students selected for training at the Academy (either before, after, or during Academy training) with such additional education and training at colleges, universities, or technical schools other than the Academy, or with such on-the-job training in industry and business as the Commission shall determine to be in the public interest."

On page 12, at the beginning of line 2, to change the section number from "2" to "8"; in line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "disseminate" and insert "disseminate"; in line 6, after the word "without", to strike out "charge" and insert "charge"; in line 7, after the word "assist", to strike out "persons" and insert "people"; in line 9, after the word "and", to strike out "the ways and means of defeating that conspiracy" and insert "of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and of ways they can participate effectively toward winning that struggle"; in line 16, after the word "level", to strike out "instruction" and insert "instruction, and also to publish such research materials as may be in the public interest"; at the beginning of line 23, to change the section number from "10" to "9"; on page 13, at the beginning of line 4, to change the section number from "11" to "10"; at the beginning of line 19, to change the section number from "12" to "11"; on page 16, at the beginning of line 16, to change the section number from "13" to "12"; at the top of page 17, to strike out:

"ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE; MEMBERSHIP"

"Sec. 14. There is established the Joint Congressional Freedom Committee herein-after referred to as the "joint committee" to be composed of seven Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In each instance not more than four Members shall be the members of the same political party.

After line 10, to strike out:

"AUTHORITY AND DUTY OF JOINT COMMITTEE"

"Sec. 15. The joint committee shall make continued studies of the activities of the Commission and of problems relating to the development of counteraction to the international Communist conspiracy. During the first sixty days of each session of the Congress the joint committee shall conduct hearings in either open or executive session for the purposes of receiving information concerning the development and state of counteraction. The Commission shall keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to all of the Commission's activities. All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or House of Representatives relating primarily to the Commission shall be referred to the joint committee. The members of the joint committee who are Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate and the members of the joint committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which are referred to the joint committee, or otherwise within the jurisdiction of the joint committee."

On page 18, after line 8, to strike out:

"CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF JOINT COMMITTEE; VACANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP"

"Sec. 16. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place and stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman. The chairmanship shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress, and the chairman shall be selected by the Members from that House entitled to the chairmanship. The vice chairman shall be chosen from the House other than that of the chairman by the members from that House."

At the top of page 19, to strike out:

"POWERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE"

"Sec. 17. In carrying out its duties under this chapter, the joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings or investigations, to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The joint committee may make such rules respecting its organization and procedures as it deems necessary: *Provided, however,* That no measure or recommendation shall be reported from the joint committee or by any member designated by him or by the joint committee, and may be served by such person or persons as may be designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the joint committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. The joint committee may use a committee seal. The provisions of sections 192-194 of title 2, United States Code, shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with a subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate from funds appropriated for the joint committee upon vouchers approved by the chairman. The cost of stenographic services to report public hearings shall not be in excess of the amounts prescribed by law for reporting the hearings of standing committees of the Senate. The cost of stenographic services to report executive hearings shall be fixed at an equitable rate by the joint committee. Members of the joint committee, and its employees and consultants, while traveling on official business for the joint committee, may receive either the per diem allowance authorized to be paid to Members of Congress or its employees, or their actual and necessary expense provided an itemized statement of such expenses is attached to the voucher."

On page 20, after line 12, to strike out:

"STAFF AND ASSISTANCE; UTILIZATION OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES; ARMED PROTECTION"

"Sec. 18. The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and staff employees as it deems necessary and advisable. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government."

After line 20, to strike out:

"CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION BY JOINT COMMITTEE"

"Sec. 19. The joint committee may classify information originating within the commit-

tee in accordance with standards used generally by the executive branch for classifying restricted data or defense information."

At the top of page 21, to strike out:

"RECORDS OF JOINT COMMITTEE"

"Sec. 20. The joint committee shall keep a complete record of all committee actions, including a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. All committee records, data, charts and files shall be the property of the joint committee and shall be kept in the offices of the joint committee or other places as the joint committee may direct under such security safeguards as the joint committee shall determine in the interest of the common defense and security."

And at the beginning of line 12, to change the section number from "21" to "13," so as to make the bill read:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"SHORT TITLE"

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Freedom Commission Act'."

"CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY"

"Sec. 2. (a) The Congress of the United States makes the following findings:

"(1) The Soviet Union and Communist China are waging a total political war against the United States and against the peoples and governments of all other nations of the Free World.

"(2) Unlike the Free World, the Soviet Union has systematically prepared for this total political war over several decades. Drawing on the experience of previous conquerors and upon their own elaborate studies and extensive pragmatic tests, Soviet leaders have developed their conspiratorial version of political warfare into a highly effective operational science. Recognizing that political warfare is a difficult science making unusual demands on its practitioners, the Soviet Union and Communist China have established an elaborate network of training schools, within and without the Free World, in which have been trained large numbers of highly skilled activists. These activists continue to receive intensive training throughout their party careers.

"(3) In this total political war the Soviets permit no neutrals. Every citizen, every economic, cultural, religious, or ethnic group is a target and is under some form of direct or indirect Communist attack. The battleground is everywhere, and every citizen, knowingly or unknowingly, through action or inaction, is involved in this continuous struggle.

"(4) Since the end of World War II, the Soviets, taking full advantage of their better preparation and often superior organizational and operational know-how, have inflicted a series of political warfare defeats on the Free World. The total sum of these defeats is nothing less than a disaster for the United States and the Free World and the continuation of this political war by the Soviets confronts the United States with a grave, present, and continuing danger to its national survival.

"(5) In order to defeat the Soviet political warfare offensive and to preserve the integrity and independence of the nations of the Free World, it is imperative—

"(A) that the knowledge and understanding of all the peoples of the Free World concerning the true nature of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism be increased as rapidly as is practicable;

"(B) that private citizens not only understand the dimensions and nature of the threat, but that they also know how they can participate, and do participate, in this

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continuous struggle in an effective, sustained, and systematic manner;

"(C) that Government personnel engaged in the cold war increase their knowledge of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism, develop a high esprit de corps and sense of mission and a high degree of operational know-how in counteracting the international Communist conspiracy.

"(b) It is the intent and purpose of the Congress that the authority and powers granted in this Act be fully utilized by the hereinafter created Commission to achieve the objectives set forth in the preceding subsection (a) (5) of this section. It is the further intent and purpose of the Congress that the authority, powers, and functions of the Commission and the Academy as herein-after set forth are to be broadly construed.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 3. When used in this chapter—
"(1) The term 'Commission' means the Freedom Commission;

"(2) The term 'Academy' means the Freedom Academy.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM COMMISSION; COMPOSITION; CHAIRMAN AND ACTING CHAIRMAN; QUORUM; OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN; SEAL

"SEC. 4. There is established in the executive branch of the Government an independent agency to be known as the Freedom Commission which shall be composed of six members and a Chairman, each of whom shall be a citizen of the United States, one of whom shall be selected from the higher echelon of the State Department. The Chairman may from time to time designate any other member of the Commission as Acting Chairman to act in the place and stead of the Chairman during his absence. The Chairman (or the Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman) shall preside at all meetings of the Commission and a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of at least four members present. Each member of the Commission, including the Chairman, shall have equal responsibility and authority in all decisions and actions of the Commission, shall have full access to all information relating to the performance of his duties or responsibilities, and shall have one vote. Action of the Commission shall be determined by a majority vote of the members present. The Chairman (or Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman) shall be the official spokesman of the Commission in its relations with the Congress, Government agencies, persons, or the public, and, on behalf of the Commission, shall see to the faithful execution of the policies and decision of the Commission, and shall report thereon to the Commission from time to time or as the Commission may direct. The Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

"MEMBERS: APPOINTMENTS; TERMS; COMPENSATION; EXTRANEOUS BUSINESS

"SEC. 5. (a) Members of the Commission and Chairman shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than four members, including the Chairman, may be members of any one political party. In submitting any nomination to the Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and qualifications of the nominee. The term of each member of the Commission, other than the Chairman, shall be six years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire as designated by the President at the time of the appointment, two at the end of two years, two at the end of four years, and two at the end of six years; and (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor

was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. The Chairman shall serve during the pleasure of the President. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Each member, except the Chairman, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum; and the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,500 per annum.

"(b) No member of the Commission shall engage in any business, vocation, or employment other than that of serving as a member of the Commission.

"AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH THE FREEDOM ACADEMY; FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION AND ACADEMY

"SEC. 6. The Commission shall establish under its supervision and control an advanced training and development center to be known as the Freedom Academy. The Academy shall be located at such place or places within the United States as the Commission shall determine. The principal functions of the Commission and Academy shall be—

"(1) to carry on a research program designed to develop an integrated operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen and through which the free world will be able to meet and defeat the carefully patterned total aggression—political, ideological, psychological, economic, paramilitary, and organizational—of the Soviet bloc, and through which we, as a nation, may work toward our national objectives in a systematic manner. To achieve this purpose the full range of methods and means is to be thoroughly explored and studied, including the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the methods and means available to the Government other than the methods and means already being used. This research program shall include the study of our national objectives and purpose and the development of proposals for intermeshing and integrating the full spectrum of methods and means into a coordinated, short- and long-range strategy for victory, seeking the utilization of our full potential in the public and private sectors.

"(2) to educate and train governmental personnel, private citizens, and foreign students concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy, the nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and the science of counteraction to the Communist conspiracy.

"ACADEMY STUDENTS; SELECTION; GRANTS AND EXPENSES; ADMISSION AS NONIMMIGRANT VISITORS; DEPORTATION

"SEC. 7. (a) Academy students, other than Government personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from the diverse groups within and without the United States where trained leadership and informed public opinion are most needed. Persons in Government service coming within the provisions of the Government Employees Training Act may be trained at the Academy pursuant to the provisions of said Act. All agencies and departments of Government are authorized to assign officers and employees to the Academy for designated training.

"(b) the Commission is authorized to make grants to students and to pay expenses incident to training and study under this chapter. This authorization shall include authority to pay travel expenses to and from the Academy or other authorized place of training under the chapter, and authority to give financial assistance to the dependents of students during the time they are undergoing training authorized under this Act.

"(c) Foreign students selected for training under this Act shall be admitted as non-

immigrants under section 1101(a) (15) of title 8, United States Code, for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Commission, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted, or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interest of the United States, or in activities in conflict with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to sections 1251-1253 of title 8, United States Code. Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under section 1254 of such title 8.

"AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION CENTER

"SEC. 8. The Commission is authorized to establish an information center at such place or places within the United States as the Commission may determine. The principal function of the information center shall be to disseminate, with or without charge, information and materials which will assist people and organizations to increase their understanding of the true nature of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and of ways they can participate effectively toward winning that struggle. In carrying out this function, the Commission is authorized to prepare, make, and publish textbooks and other materials, including training films, suitable for high school, college, and community level instruction, and also to publish such research materials as may be in the public interest. The Commission is authorized to disseminate such information and materials to such persons and organizations as may be in the public interest on such terms and conditions as the Commission shall determine.

"RESTRICTIONS ON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

"SEC. 9. Nothing in this chapter shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

"SECURITY CHECK OF PERSONNEL

"SEC. 10. (a) Except as authorized by the Commission upon a determination by the Commission that such action is clearly consistent with the national interest, no individual shall be employed by the Commission until such individual has been investigated by the Civil Service Commission to determine whether the said individual is a good security risk and a report thereof has been made to the Freedom Commission.

"(b) In addition to the foregoing provisions, the Commission may request that any individual employed by the Commission, or under consideration for employment by the Commission, be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether the said individual is a good security risk.

"GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 11. In addition to the authority already granted, the Commission is authorized and empowered—

"(1) to establish such temporary or permanent boards and committees as the Commission may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this Act;

"(2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to

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carry out the functions of the Commission. Such personnel shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that, to the extent the Commission deems such action necessary to the discharge of its responsibilities, personnel may be employed and their compensation fixed without regard to such laws: *Provided, however*, That no personnel (except such personnel whose compensation is fixed by law, and specially qualified professional personnel up to a limit of \$19,000) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were applicable to such position, shall be paid a salary at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility. The Commission shall make adequate provision for administrative review of any determination to dismiss any employee;

"(3) to conduct such research, studies and surveys as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

"(4) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

"(5) to make expenditures as may be necessary for administering and carrying out the provisions of this Act;

"(6) to utilize, with the approval of the President, the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies. Whenever the Commission shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under the authority of this Act, the Commission shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Commission under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or by direct transfer;

"(7) to utilize or employ on a full- or part-time basis, with the consent of the organization or governmental body concerned, the services of personnel of any State or local government or private organization to perform such functions on its behalf as may appear desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, without said personnel severing their connection with the furnishing organization or governmental body; and further to utilize personnel of a foreign government in the same manner and under the same circumstances with the approval of the Secretary of State;

"(8) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and to hold and dispose of by sale, lease, or loan, real and personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting from, the exercise of authority granted by this Act;

"(9) to receive and use funds donated by others, if such funds are donated without restrictions other than that they be used in furtherance of one or more of the purposes of this Act;

"(10) to accept and utilize the services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel and to provide transportation and subsistence as authorized by section 73b-2 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without compensation;

"(11) to utilize the services of persons on a temporary basis and to pay their actual and necessary travel expenses and subsistence and in addition compensation at a rate not to exceed \$50 per day for each day spent in the work of the Commission.

**"GENERAL MANAGER; APPOINTMENT;
COMPENSATION**

"Sec. 12. The Commission is authorized to establish within the Commission a General Manager, who shall discharge such of the administrative and executive functions of the Commission as the Commission may direct. The General Manager shall be appointed by the Commission, shall serve at

the pleasure of the Commission, shall be removable by the Commission, and shall receive compensation at a rate determined by the Commission, but not in excess of \$18,000 per annum.

"APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 13. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, during the colloquy engaged in by the distinguished Senator from Florida, the distinguished Senator from Kansas, and other Members of the Senate during the morning hour. It was pointed out that Congress has certainly been appropriating large amounts of funds for the purpose of fighting the cold war. Congress has been appropriating billions of dollars for mutual security.

We have finally gotten appropriations for the so-called Smith-Mundt Act and the Voice of America so they average beyond the \$100 million mark. But we have failed to recognize sufficiently that it takes more than dollars and more than individuals to win the cold war. It takes individuals who know what the cold war is all about. It takes individuals who have been trained, so they can understand the devious and deep methods of the Communist movement. It takes persons who are able to go out and do battle in the cold war with a background of training similar to that had by our military men who receive training in the War College or at West Point or at Annapolis or at the wonderful new Air Academy in Colorado. It requires persons who have had special training in order to meet the specific problems presented aggressive, aesthetic, communism, the greatest challenge ever to face Christendom.

I am pleased that even at this late hour in the session, while there is still time for the House to act, the majority leader has been gracious enough to provide this body with an opportunity to vote today on legislation of the significance of the pending measure.

The Communists conquered nearly a billion people during a period when the Communist sphere was markedly inferior in industry, technocracy, science, military capabilities, and production. In fact, the Communist side has been inferior in practically every aspect of the cold war except for the sending of trained emissaries of communism into every country of the world. We have been sending diplomats, technicians, agricultural specialists, and military advisers; but we have sent persons who have had no adequate opportunity—because our Government has not provided such opportunity—to obtain training and background information on the methods of communism. However, such training is required if our representatives are to be able to do an effective job out on the periphery where the battle between communism and freedom is being fought every day in the cold war.

This point was brought home very dramatically to me just this week. A young man called at my office, and wanted to talk to me, because he had seen my name on the legislation which

is known as the Smith-Mundt Act. He said he was about to go to Africa, and that he had just been cleared and trained and prepared to go there as part of our cold-war offensive; but he asked me if I would tell him something about what he might expect the Communists to be doing there. I spent a considerable time talking to him, although I certainly am not an expert in the field of African politics. But I was certainly shocked when I realized that he was about to go to Africa, to fight in the battle for the minds of men, and he was about to utilize some of our millions and our billions of dollars to help preserve peace, to fight against communism and to promote freedom, and yet he was saying to a Member of the United States Senate, "Can you give me a little background information in regard to what I should expect and what I need to know about Communist tactics and targets in Africa?"

I did my best, even though I am not an authority on that subject. But he should have had an opportunity to take advantage of the facilities which will be afforded by the Freedom Commission, and he should have been able to study there for 4 or 5 or 6 weeks, in order to learn what this is all about. Fighting communism abroad in the cold war is not a job for amateurs.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from South Dakota is prepared to yield back the remainder of the time available to him, on condition that the other side do likewise.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. I was speaking under a time allotment on the bill. Mr. President, if the Senate is prepared to vote I shall be pleased to yield back the remaining time available to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then, Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time available to the other side.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD certain remarks of mine.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEATING

S. 1689—FREEDOM ACADEMY

I support enthusiastically the proposal to create a Freedom Commission and a Freedom Academy, which would be given the task of mobilizing America in the great battle against international communism. An imposing amount of evidence has been collected to demonstrate the need for this bold move in the cold war.

I am impressed by the wide diversity of the groups and individuals who support this bill. It has bipartisan senatorial sponsorship and is supported by the AFL-CIO and by a number of eminent professors and researchers in Soviet affairs. It is supported too by millions of Americans who recognize the importance of emphatically combating the Soviet menace.

It was my privilege, as a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, to participate in the hearings on this bill. Witness after witness, many representing the groups to which I just referred, testified to the soundness of this proposal and to their belief that the creation of the Commission and Academy would be a vital factor in preparing the American people to better combat the Communist menace.

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Experts in foreign affairs and students of Soviet tactics have warned repeatedly about the need for increasing our knowledge about communism, its aims and objectives. In a very real and concrete sense, we must know the enemy and what he is up to. Enactment of S. 1689 would contribute significantly to the great effort which must be mounted in this field.

The organization and structure of the proposed Freedom Commission was given much careful study. The Commission is to be a seven-member independent agency with two fundamental objectives. The first, that of carrying out research to develop and synthesize a systematic approach to the cold war operations of the Soviet-Sino bloc. The second objective of the Commission would be to train Government personnel to deal effectively with the Soviet challenge.

The work of the Commission's Freedom Academy will supplement and build upon the activities of the Foreign Service Institute, other similar governmental and military programs, and the academic offerings of our Nation's colleges and universities in subjects related to government, foreign affairs, and international economics. The curriculum would be oriented to the needs of both American students and to students from other free world countries studying the United States.

I cannot let this occasion go by without paying tribute to the many dedicated Members of this body who have strongly supported and worked for this measure. Among those most deserving of commendation are the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois, Mr. DOUGLAS, the senior Senator from South Dakota, Mr. MUNDT, the senior Senator from New Jersey, Mr. CASE who cosponsored the original bill and, of course, the junior Senator from Connecticut, Mr. DONN, who yesterday addressed the Senate on this subject.

The hard work and careful planning which have gone into this measure have indeed been warranted. Mr. President, S. 1689 should be passed by the Senate and cleared for signature before we adjourn. It is a long and important step in America's cold war offensive efforts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time has been yielded back.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1689) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1995, House bill 12383, to amend the Federal Employees Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the primary purpose of H.R. 12383 is to correct inequities that exist with respect to benefits paid to employees of the Federal Government, other than military personnel, who are injured in the performance of their duties and the dependents of those who died as a result of such injuries. The Federal Employees' Compensation Act has not been amended since 1949, and, as a result, the compensation paid to employees who were injured prior to 1946 is much less than the compensation for disability or death computed on the basis of present day Federal pay scales. At the same time the rise in the cost of living has created a further inequity.

Mr. President, I think this is a good bill and will be good legislation. The House has carefully considered it, and has passed it.

The cost of the bill is estimated to be \$4 million a year. The bill has the approval of the Department of Labor, and has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have discussed this bill with the distinguished Secretary of Labor on several occasions within the last few days. He is deeply anxious that this inequity be cured; and he does advocate and urge that the bill be acted on at this session of Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 12383) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRINTING OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 2001, Senate Resolution 360, authorizing the printing of the "Legislative History of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, 86th Congress," as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the "Legislative History of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Eighty-sixth Congress" be printed as a Senate document, and that two thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the resolution was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

PRINTING OF "STRENGTHENING FREE WORLD SECURITY" AS A SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2002, Senate Resolution 362, to print "Strengthening Free World Security" as a Senate document.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 362) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee print entitled "Strengthening Free World Security", prepared by the Foreign Affairs Division of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, be printed as a Senate document, and that nine thousand five hundred additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON "U.S. FOREIGN POLICY"

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2003, Senate Resolution 363, to print additional copies of certain hearings on "U.S. Foreign Policy."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 363) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations five thousand additional copies of part 1 of the hearings entitled "United States Foreign Policy", held by that committee during the Eighty-sixth Congress, second session.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL HEARINGS RELATING TO COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2004, Senate Concurrent Resolution 115, to print additional hearings on Senate Resolution 94, relating to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 115) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That two thou-

sand additional copies of the hearings on S. Res. 94, "A resolution to amend S. Res. 196, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, relating to the recognition of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in certain legal disputes," be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT ENTITLED "THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY—AVIATION, OCEAN MARINE, AND STATE REGULATION"

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2005, Senate Resolution 379.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 379) to authorize the printing of 2,000 additional copies of S. Rept. No. 1834, 86th Congress, entitled "The Insurance Industry—Aviation, Ocean Marine, and State Regulation."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary two thousand additional copies of Senate Report Numbered 1834, Eighty-sixth Congress, second session, entitled "The Insurance Industry—Aviation, Ocean Marine, and State Regulation", a report issued by the Committee on the Judiciary and made by its Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly pursuant to S. Res. 238, Eighty-sixth Congress.

ERECTION OF STATUE OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2006, House Joint Resolution 311.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 311) authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the RECORD a statement on House Joint Resolution 311, which is similar to a bill which I introduced in the Senate to authorize an erection of a statue to Taras Shevchenko.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the statement will be printed.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JAVITS

More than 100 years ago Taras Shevchenko hailed the first President of the United States, George Washington, and the new

Republic, hoping for the day when the Ukraine will join the family of free nations.

Taras Shevchenko (1814-18) was without doubt one of the foremost Ukrainians of the modern period. His poetry has inspired the men and women of his period and later times with a renewed love of freedom and a consciousness of their identity and traditions as Ukrainians. It has been the medium through which the Ukrainians, in his day a downtrodden mass of serfs on the lands of their Russian and Polish masters, have become a self-conscious group of patriotic citizens, willing to risk their lives and fortunes in pursuit of their national independence. More than that, Shevchenko's poetry has taught them the need for human brotherhood and provided them with ideals of Ukrainian participation in the great company of free nations.

The centenary of Shevchenko's death will serve to remind his countrymen now behind the Iron Curtain of their heritage and ideals of liberty and independence. The statue to be erected in his honor in 1961 will serve notice to his countrymen that they are not forgotten by the free world.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2007, Senate bill 3901.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3901) to authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to provide for the erection of a memorial to the late John J. Pershing, general of the armies of the United States, such memorial to be erected (1) in accordance with the plans and design submitted by the American Battle Monuments Commission to the Congress pursuant to Public Law 461, Eighty-fourth Congress (70 Stat. 84), and (2) on that parcel of federally owned land in the northwest section of the District of Columbia bounded on the north by Pennsylvania Avenue; on the south by E Street; on the west by Fifteenth Street; and on the east by Fourteenth Street.

(b) The authority granted by subsection (a) of this section shall cease to exist unless within five years after the date of enactment of this Act (1) the erection of the memorial is begun, and (2) the Commission determines that sufficient funds are available for completing the memorial.

SEC. 2. The maintenance and care of the memorial herein authorized to be erected shall, upon completion, be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. The Commission may accept from any source, public or private, money or other property for use in carrying out its functions under this Act; and is authorized to cooperate with interested public and private organizations in carrying out such functions.

MARY E. PASCO

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to

the consideration of Calendar No. 2008, Senate Resolution 381.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 381) to pay a gratuity to Mary E. Pasco.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, may I inquire the nature of the resolution?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. This is a routine resolution we always adopt. It involves the payment of 6 months' compensation to the widow of an employee of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Mary E. Pasco, widow of John Pasco, an employee of the Architect of the Capitol assigned to duty in the Senate Office Buildings at the time of his death, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2009, Senate Resolution 380.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 380) electing a member on the part of the Senate to the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. MARTIN be, and he is hereby, elected a member on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library.

MOTION TO TABLE RECONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the votes by which the Senate acted on the measures beginning with Calendar No. 2001, Senate Resolution 360, through Calendar No. 2009, Senate Resolution 380, be reconsidered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.